those whom he loves much and with whom he maintains a satisfactory relation, there is found *unconscious* hostility. How far this unconscious hostility affects adversely his day-to-day intercourse with the loved person will depend on a number of different factors, which it is not relevant to discuss at this point. (Among other things, the original intensity of his hostility and sadism towards his first love-objects, his parents ; the mechanisms he employs for dispersing, shifting or hiding it—and his psychological history in detail.) The neurotic is relatively unsuccessful in these aims, but the difference between the neurotic and the normal lies only in the final outcome of these various forces and mechanisms.

The particular mechanism of *displacement,* the shifting of a feeling-impulse from its true object on to a substitute, is one of the more significant ways by which adults as well as children purify their feelings towards those whom they desire to love or are afraid to hate. It is seen in every analysis how the patient turns his unconscious grudges and aggressive wishes from wife or parent or child on to some third person, towards whom he can indulge some measure of open expression, and disguise the true object from himself. It is seen how the patient vents the anger, the contempt, the complaints, the fears felt towards the analyst himself, in open expression about someone else. But the mechanism can always be laid bare, and the true object of feeling traced, since the patient usually gives plenty of indirect signs as to where his emotions really belong.

The reciprocal relation between loving one's friends and hating one's enemies can be plainly seen in many sides of ordinary social life among adults, too. The most impressive example is patriotism in war time. The flame of

national
devotion burns far brighter when men's hearts are drained
of hatred and aggression towards their own countrymen by
the common enemy. It was this that made possible the
exaltation of self-sacrifice felt by so many patriots in every
belligerent country during the early days of the Great War.

It can be clearly seen in class warfare, in the struggles of
political parties, and in racial conflict, wherever one looks.
The local loyalties of town and country make use of it to
sustain civic pride. And it serves the minor as well as the
more heroic affairs of men. It is always at work in the rival-
ries of sport. It is the key to the proverbial " back-biting "